THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1796. [Vol. V.---No. 570.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on Thurſday the 6th of April next, at Dougherty's tavern, in the town of Winchester, in Virginia, the following Lands, ſituate in the ſaid ſtate, viz.

No. 1—430 Acres

Of excellent land, on the waters of Back-creek, in Frederick county, on the great road leading to the South Branch, about 10 miles from Winchester, 100 acres of which is rich bottom, a fine ſtream running through it, with ſeveral ſprings, the trees in the bottom are chiefly ſugar maple, black walnut, hickory and locuſt. There are a log dwelling and out-houſes, ſome meadow made, and about 40 acres of upland cleared. On this tract there is a good mill-ſeat, where an under-ſhot mill might be erected.

No. 2.—800 Acres,

Situate in Hampſhire county, on the north branch of the Potomac, and on a branch called Cabbin Run, about 8 miles from Fort Cumberland. On this track is a large quantity of rich bottom, fit for meadow or the culture of hemp, the upland remarkable good, being chiefly timbered with walnut and hickory. The above tract is in two ſurveys of 400 each.

No. 3.—200 Acres,

Situate in Franklin county, about ten miles from Winchester. On this tract there is a dwelling houſe, and part of the land is cleared, the remainder is finely timbered.

No. 4.—A Lot of Ground,

In the town of Woodſtock, Shanandoah county, whereon is erected a two ſtory houſe, and other improvements, and a ten acre lot for the conveniency of ſaid town lot.

No. 5.—250 Acres,

Situate about two miles from Woodſtock. Part of this tract is in cultivation, is finely timbered, and a good quantity of meadow may be made.

No 6.—400 Acres.

Situate in Hampſhire county, on George Ander's mill run, on a branch of the Cacapchon. This tract is finely timbered, there is good bottom land, which might be eaſily converted into meadow.

No. 7—One Moiety of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the Waters of Hughes's river, in Harriſon county. This was purchaſed at one quarter of a dollar per acre caſh above 8 years ago.

No. 8.—41,900 Acres,

Lying in the counties of Wythe, Waſhington, and Grayſon, (the greater part in Wythe,) on the waters of Cripple creek and Fox creek, branches of New river, and on the ſouth ſide of Holſtein.

No. 9.—10,000 Acres,

Lying in the county of Hardy, on the waters of Great Cacapion and North River.

The terms of payment will be one third part of the purchaſe money to be paid in hand at the time of executing the deed or deeds of conveyance, the remaining two thirds to be paid in equal inſtalments, at 12, 18, and 24 months thereafter, ſecuring thoſe payments by mortgaging the premiſes.

Should any perſon wiſh to purchaſe at private ſale, application may be made to John Holker, Eſq. near Winchester; David Holmes, Eſq. of Winchester; or by letters (poſt paid), to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, being the owner of ſaid lands, who will perſonally attend the ſale on the day above mentioned.

GEORGE MEADE.

Philadelphia, 29th Oct. 1796.

FALL GOODS.

Joſeph Riddle & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED

In the ſhip Henry from London, the ſhips Two Siſters, the Maria Margaretta, the Catharine, and the Virginia, from Liverpool,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF PIECE GOODS, & HARDWARE, Alſo, Pewter, Steel, Nails, Lead, & Shot, Porter and Cheeſe, Alium, Madder, and Copperaſs, Seine and Sewing Twine, and Queen's Ware in Crates, well aſſorted, which they offer for ſale at their Warehouſe on Swiſt's alley, oppoſite Patton and Butcher's Store. October 27.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

AUTHENTIC.

Tranſlation of a Note from the miniſter of the French Republic, to the Secretary of State of the United States.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

HOW did the federal government conduct towards the autumn of 1794? The Engliſh frigate Terpſichore, took the privateer La Montagne into the port of Norfolk. The French vice-conſul claimed the execution of the treaty, of the governor of Virginia; The governor anſwered him, that he would have the neceſſary inveſtigation made, and would afterwards take the proper meaſures. The predeceſſor of the underſigned then interpoſed with the federal government, and the ſecretary of ſtate aſſured him, that he wrote to the governor of Virginia to have juſtice rendered. But this juſtice was limited to inveſtigation made with ſuch ſlowneſs, that 5 months after, this affair was not finiſhed; and on the 24th Feb. 1795, the ſecretary of ſtate contented himſelf with ſending to the predeceſſor of the underſigned, the diſpatches of the lieutenant governor, dated 10th October, 1794, by which he announces, that he ordered the commandant of the militia of Norfolk to make the neceſſary enquiries for enabling the executive of Virginia, to render to the republic the juſtice it had a right to expect. The reſult of theſe enquiries is not known. However, the fact about which the miniſter Fauchet complained to the ſecretary of ſtate was notorious, and painful reſearches were not neceſſary to convince himſelf of it. Do we not find in this proceeding a formal deſire to elude the treaties, and to favor the Engliſh?

If the government of the United States had wiſhed to maintain itſelf in that impartiality which its duties preſcribed if it had wiſhed freely to execute the treaties—it would not have waited, every time that the Engliſh infringed them, for the miniſters to ſolicit its juſtice; ſhould it not have given inſtructions ſo preciſe, that the governors of the ſtates and ſubaltern officers of the federal government might know what duties they had to fulfill, in order to maintain the execution of treaties? Why have the moſt energetic orders (ſuch as the ſecretary of ſtate, Randolph, mentions) been given, when the ſupport of the neutrality inviolate in favor of the Engliſh, came in queſtion? Why have the meaſures taken by the federal government operated with ſo much ſlowneſs when France was intereſted? Why, in fine, have the multiplied claims of her miniſters never produced the redreſs of the grievances of which they complained?

When the predeceſſor of the underſigned miniſter plenipotentiary claimed the execution of the 17th article of the treaty interdicting the entry into the American ports of Engliſh veſſels which ſhould have made prizes upon the French; when he cited this ſimple and formal ſtipulation—"On the contrary, neither aſylum nor refuge ſhall be given in the ports or harbours of France or of the United States, to veſſels which ſhall have made prizes of the French or Americans; and ſhould they be obliged to enter by tempeſt or danger of the ſea, all proper means ſhall be uſed to make them depart as ſoon as poſſible;" the ſecretary of ſtate in order to avoid ſtatting the American ports againſt the Engliſh, interpreted this article in their favor. "But it would be uncandid to conceal from you the conſtruction which we have hitherto deemed the true one. The firſt part of the 17th article relates to French ſhips of war and privateers entering our ports with their prizes; the ſecond contracts the ſituation of the enemies of France, by forbidding ſuch as ſhall have made prize of the French; intimating from this connection of the two clauſes, that the veſſels forbidden are thoſe which bring their prizes with them. It has been conſidered that this ſection of the treaty was impartially deſtined to the withholding of protection or ſuccour to the prizes themſelves; had it been otherwiſe, it would have been ſuperfluous, to have prohibited from ſelling what they have taken in the ports of the United States."

He ſaid, moreover, in his letter of the 9th May, 1795.—"But on the 3d of Auguſt, the Preſident declared his conſtruction of that treaty to be, that no public armed veſſels were thereby forbidden from our waters, except thoſe which ſhould have made prize of the people or property of France coming with their prizes." But how is it poſſible to find, in the ſtipulations of the treaty, the ſenſe given to them by the government of the United States? This expreſſion of the treaty, "which ſhall have made prizes," is general, and applies to all capturing veſſels, whether they enter the ports of the United States with prizes, or enter them alone after having made prizes. It is evident that the government adds to the letter of the treaty in this circumſtance; and is it not aſtoniſhing, that it admits a conſtruction of the treaty, when it expects to find a meaning diſadvantageous to France, and in other inſtances oppoſes all conſtruction when this would be favorable to the republic. But has it the right of conſtruing the treaty, of changing, of its own accord, the ſenſe of a clear and preciſe ſtipulation, without the conſent and concurrence of the other contracting party? Doubtleſs not, eſpecially when, by ſo doing, it wounds her intereſts.

The ſecretary of ſtate, by the 22d article, pretends to ſupport his conſtruction of the 17th article. What does not this 22d article contain? A prohibition of the enemies of France and of the United States from arming in the reſpective ports of the two powers, of ſelling their prizes, or of diſcharging all or part of their cargo there. This article, therefore, applies to the prizes? whilſt the 17th applies to the capturing veſſels. Did it not exiſt, the enemies of France, or of the United States, might ſend their prizes into the reſpective ports of the two powers, without conducting them there themſelves; the 17th article, containing only a prohibitory arrangement for the capturing of veſſels, could not prohibit them from doing this. It was neceſſary then to have recourſe to a formal prohibition: beſides, as the veſſels which have made prizes on the French or Americans, are admitted into the ports of France or of the United States, in caſe of tempeſt or dangers of the ſea, they might, in this caſe, have conceived themſelves authoriſed to diſpoſe of their prizes, to ſell them, or to diſcharge their cargoes; it was neceſſary therefore to take this right from them in a poſitive manner, it was neceſſary to prevent them from benefiting by a ſtipulation made in favor of humanity; this is the end anſwered by the 22d art. which is not ſuperfluous, as the ſecretary of ſtate maintains, but, on the contrary, contains a diſtinct ſtipulation from that of the 17th. It is then evident from this, that in the caſes above cited by the underſigned, the ſtipulations of the 17th article have been violated. They have been equally ſo, by the admiſſion, in ſundry ports, of the Thetis and Huſſar frigates, which captured La Prevoyante and La Raiſon, French ſtore-ſhips, and by admitting in the laſt inſtance this ſame ſhip La Raiſon, prize to the Thetis, into the ports of the United States.

But admitting for a moment the conſtruction gratuitouſly given by the ſecretary of ſtate to the 17th article of the treaty of 1778; this article has not the leſs been violated, when the Argonaut, which had quitted Hampton Roads in order to capture L'Eſperance, was permitted to enter with that prize; when the Terpſichore was ſuffered to bring in the privateer La Montagne. In vain were ſought, in the reſources of a captious and falſe logic, the means of excuſing ſuch conduct. The facts ſpeak; and every upright mind, not blinded by paſſion, will neceſſarily yield to their evidence. Yet the prohibitory ſtipulation of the admiſſion of prizes made by her enemies, is the only advantage which France expected to enjoy, after having wrought and guaranteed the independence of the United States, at a time when ſhe might, as the price of that very independence, have granted leſs liberal conditions.

Theſe wrongs of the American government towards the republic, juſtly ſtated by the underſigned miniſter plenipotentiary, will ſoon be aggravated by new ones. It was a little matter only to allow the Engliſh to avail themſelves of the advantages of our treaty; it was neceſſary to aſſure theſe to them by the aid of a contract which might ſerve at once as a reply to the claims of France, and as peremptory motives for refuſal, the true cauſes which it was requiſite inceſſantly to diſguiſe to her under ſpecious pretexts.

Such was the object of Mr. Jay's miſſion to London, ſuch was the object of a negociation enveloped from its origin in the ſhadow of myſtery, and covered with the veil of diſſimulation. Could the Executive Directory have any other idea of it, on examining its iſſue, on ſeeing all the efforts made by the American government to conceal the ſecret from every eye.

In his meſſage to the ſenate of the 16th April, 1794, the preſident declared that Mr. Jay was ſent to London only to obtain a redreſs of the wrongs done to the United States; at the ſame time the ſecretary of ſtate communicated to the predeceſſor of the underſigned, a part of the inſtructions to Mr. Jay: reminding him of the *intention of the American government not to deviate from its engagements with the republic of France.* The French miniſter deceived by this communication, contributed ingenuouſly to deceive his government. The American miniſter in France removed the fears of the French government as to the miſſion of this envoy extraordinary, and repreſented it as the only means of obtaining indemnification for the loſſes which the American commerce had ſuſtained. What had this negociation produced? a treaty of amity and commerce which deprived France of all the advantages ſtipulated in a previous treaty.

In fact, all that could render the neutrality profitable to England, and injurious to France, is combined in this treaty. Her commercial relations with the United States are entirely broken, by the abandonment of the modern public law on contraband, a law which

England has consecrated in eleven treaties, and which the Americans had also consecrated in their treaties with France, Holland, Sweden, and Prussia. From the new arrangements adopted by the United States with regard to England, the free carriage of the articles for the equipment and armament of vessels, is granted exclusively to that power.

By the 23d article of the treaty of Versailles, the United States have the liberty of freely carrying on commerce with the enemies of France. The 24th article of the treaty with Holland, the 10th article of the treaty with Sweden, and the 13th article of the treaty with Prussia, contain the same stipulation. This last article gives even more extensive rights to the United States, by permitting them to carry to the enemies of this power all the articles enumerated in the list of such as are contraband of war, without their being liable to confiscation. But by the 18th article of the treaty of London, the articles for arming and equipping vessels are declared contraband of war. The government of the United States has therefore by this stipulation, granted to the English a right which they had refused, in consequence of the modern public law, to other nations with whom they have made treaties: that of seizing on board their vessels, articles proper for the construction and equipment of vessels. The English then, according to that, enjoy the exclusive commerce of articles proper for the construction of vessels; yet prior to the treaty concluded between John Jay and Lord Grenville, the United States had the right of carrying on commerce with every power; the partiality of the American government in favor of England, has therefore been such that not only the interests of France, but also those of other states, have been sacrificed to her.

In vain will it be objected, that France having the right by her treaty of 1778, to enjoy all the advantages in commerce and navigation, which the United States have granted to England, is not injured by the stipulations of the treaty of 1784, relative to contraband of war, as they become common to her. But the right secured to her by the second article of the treaty of 1778, does not at all extend to the allies whom the success of her arms, and the just resentment, inspired by the ambition of England, have definitively given, and shall give to her, in Europe. These dispositions change, during the course of the war, the situation of the United States towards England and the belligerent powers allied to France; the interest of these powers is common to France; and from the moment it is injured, France is injured also.

After having assured to the English the carriage of naval stores, the federal government wished to assure to them that of meals; in a word it desired to have commerce only with England. Thus, it stipulates by the 18th article, that the American vessels laden with grain, may be seized under the frivolous pretext, that it is extremely difficult to define the cases wherein provisions, and other articles which are generally excepted, could be classed in the list of contraband of war; thus it stipulates in article 17th that the American vessels may be arrested upon the single suspicion, either that they have merchandise belonging to the enemy, or that they carry to them articles contraband of war. The United States in their treaty with France, have made stipulations entirely opposite to those just cited; whilst her vessels of war are bound to respect the American flag going to English possessions, the English drag into their ports American vessels going to France; subject them to decisions more or less arbitrary; and often condemn them on account of the name alone of their owners. By which means, all commercial relations between the United States and France are entirely suspended. What American will venture to send vessels into French ports? What commerce will he venture to undertake with the French possessions, when it will be certain that his funds, either in going to, or returning from them, run the greatest hazard? Would he not rather prefer trafficking with a country, to which his vessels might go without being exposed to other risks than those of the sea? Would he not prefer Great-Britain to France, for his speculations; In virtue of the treaty of London, and by the course of things would not the commerce of the United States pass entirely to England, during the present war?

After having consented to such conditions, the American government cannot say that it has maintained an equal neutrality between France and England, since it has granted to Great Britain advantages denied to France. But every one of these advantages granted to England, was a real wrong to the republic; and if it is not maintained, without sporting with all principles, that a government may consider itself as neutral, in granting to a belligerent power advantages which it refuses to another, it is clear, that the government of the United States, after having made its treaty with Great-Britain, ceased to be neutral, when it opposed itself to the participation by France, in the favors granted to the English.

In consequence, the undersigned minister plenipotentiary again declares, that the executive directory has just ordered the vessels of war and privateers of the republic, to treat American vessels in the same manner as they suffer the English to treat them.

Were the treaty of London out of the question, the measure the executive directory now takes, would not be less conformably to Justice. The undersigned minister plenipotentiary has developed to the secretary of state, in his note of the 6th Brumaire last, principles which leave no doubt in this respect, and which the answer of the secretary of state is far from destroying. (No. 5) But the stipulations of treaties now come to the support of general principles. The republic calls for the execution of the second articles of the treaty of 17-8, which says that France and the United States, mutually engage not to grant any particular favor, as to navigation or commerce, which shall not immediately become common to the other party. The government of the United States having by the treaty of London, sacrificed to England the freedom of their flag, the property of the enemies of England, and naval stores; France, by her treaty is authorised to claim the same advantage, to make use of it, and the United States have no right to complain.

Certainly it would have been more conformable to the designs of France, to her principles, to see the American flag floating without interruption upon the seas, to see the commerce of the United States enjoy that liberty, that freedom, which should belong to neutral nations, but in order to do that, it was necessary that the American government should know how to maintain that neutrality; it was necessary that it preserved it free from violation by Great Britain; and if now the execution of the measures which the Directory is obliged to adopt, give rise to complaints in the United States, it is not against France they should be directed, but against those men who by negotiation contrary to the interests of their country, have brought the French government to use the prerogatives granted to the English.

When, after having suffered to be violated the treaties which unite it to France, the government of the United States has associated itself with England, and has rendered its neutrality as useful to that power as it is now injurious to its ancient ally, could the republic be silent? her outraged generosity, her wounded honor prevented her; her silence were weakness: and strong in her principles as in her proceedings, she should demand her unacknowledged or forgotten rights.

Thus therefore, as it results from the statement which the undersigned minister plenipotentiary has just given,

1st. That the 17th article of the treaty of 1778, has been violated; that in contempt of this article the American tribunals have been permitted to take cognizance of the validity of prizes made by French ships of war and privateers, under pretext of original armament or augmentation of armament in the United States, or of capture within the jurisdiction line of the United States;

2d. That the said article 17 has been equally violated by the admission of English vessels in the ports of the United States, which had made prizes on Frenchmen, and by the admission of their prizes;

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary, in the name, and by the orders of the Executive Directory, protests against the violation of the 17th article, above cited, in contempt of which the American tribunals have taken cognizance of the validity of prizes made by French ships of war, or privateers, under pretext of original armament or augmentation of armament in the United States, or of capture within the jurisdiction line of the United States; claims the replevy of all seizures, and the repeal of all other judicial acts exercised on those prizes; and protests, moreover, against all opposition to the sale of the said prizes;

Further, the undersigned minister plenipotentiary protests against the violation of the 17th article of the treaty of 1778, in contempt of which, English vessels, which had made prize on Frenchmen have been admitted into the ports of the United States; and declares that the Executive Directory cannot regard as a just construction of the treaty, the distinction which Mr. Randolph, secretary of state, has established in his letter of 29th of May 1795, in which he admits only the exclusion of the English vessels which bring in their prizes, and wishes to except from the prohibitory measure, the vessels which after having made prizes, enter the ports of the United States.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary moreover declares, that the executive directory regards the treaty of commerce concluded with Great Britain, as a violation of the treaty made with France in 1778, and equivalent to a treaty of alliance with Great Britain, and that, justly offended at the conduct which the American government has held in this case, they have given him orders to suspend from this moment his ministerial functions with the federal government.

The same cause which for a long time prevented the executive directory from allowing their just resentment to break forth, has also tempered its effects. Neither hatred, nor the desire of vengeance, rapidly succeed to friendship in the heart of a Frenchman; the name of America still excites sweet emotions in it, notwithstanding the wrongs of its government; and the executive directory wish not to break with a people whom they love to salute with the appellation of friend.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary therefore announces, that the government of the United States, and the American people, are not to regard the suspension of his functions as a rupture between France and the United States, but a mark of just discontent, which is to last until the government of the United States returns to sentiments and measures, more conformable to the interests of the alliance and the sworn friendship between the two nations.

The alliance was always dear to Frenchmen—they have done every thing to tighten its bands—the government of the United States, on the contrary, has sought to break them. Scarcely had the war broken out between France and England, when America alone was invited to the commerce of the Antilles. All the colonial ports were opened to her. Her vessels entered the ports of France without being subjected to higher duties than French vessels. When the English violated the freedom of the neutral flag, the convention was obliged to use reprisals. They ordered that neutral vessels should be seized by the ships of the republic: She excepted the Americans from this measure; forced against here inclination to make it bear on them also, she waited with impatience for the moment when she might return to a conduct more conformable to her sentiments for the United States. Soon she revoked the law relative to the arrest of their vessels. Soon also the committee of public safety gave orders to respect the American flag. In every circumstance France sought the means of proving to the United States, the sincerity of her friendship. When the federal government complained of the conduct of one of the predecessors of the undersigned, the French government saw only the complaints of the government of the United States, and immediately gave the most striking reparation.

Let the annals of the French revolution be opened, let the minutes of that august sitting be seen, in which the national convention received the minister of the United States in its bosom; the addresses were not studied; they sprang from hearts full of affection for the allied people; they breathed the sentiments which dictated them; and the American minister found himself in the midst of his friends. What joy did the American flag inspire when unfurled in the French Senate? Tender tears trickled from each eye; every one looked at it with amazement. There, said they, is the symbol of the independence of our American brethren——behold there the pledge of their liberty! May victory always attend it—May it lead to glory none but a free and happy people!—These words which escaped from a thousand mouths, were the expression of the sentiments of the whole nation.—— Was not an American to each Frenchman, another Frenchman? he was more—he was a friend; and that sacred name amidst civil dissentions was equally respected by all.

What then was done by the government? It put in question whether it should execute the treaties, or receive the agents of the rebel and proscribed prince, (No. 6); It made a proclamation of insidious neutrality; by its chicaneries it abandoned French privateers to its courts of justice; it eluded the American mediation of the republic for breaking the chains of its citizens at Algiers (No. 7.) Notwithstanding treaty stipulations, it allowed to be arrested, vessels of the state; it suffered England, by insulting its neutrality, to interrupt its commerce with France; notwithstanding the faith of treaties, it gave an asylum to these same English who after having insulted her flag, pillaged her Citizens, came also to brave the American people in its ports, and to take a station whence to cruize on a favorable opportunity against the French: It might be said that it applauded their audacity; all submission to their will, it allowed the French colonies to be declared in a state of blockade, and its citizens interdicted the right of trading to them. (No. 8.) It eluded all the advances made by the republic for renewing the treaties of commerce, upon a more favorable footing to both nations: (No. 9.) It excused itself, on the most frivolous pretexts whilst it anticipated Great Britain, by soliciting a treaty in which, prostituting its neutrality, it sacrificed France to her enemies, or rather looking upon her as obliterated from the chart of the world, it forgot the services that she had rendered it, and threw aside the duty of gratitude as if ingratitude was a governmental duty.

Alas! Time had not yet demolished the fortifications with which the English roughened this country—nor those the Americans raised for their defence; their half rounded summits still appear in every quarter, amidst plains, on the tops of mountains. The traveller need not search for the ditch which served to encompass them; it is still open under his feet. The scattered re-

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from the chart of the
rgot the ſervices that ſhe
red it, and threw aſide the
ratitude as if ingratitude was
ental duty.

Time had not yet demoliſhed
ations with which the Eng-
ened this country—nor thoſe
cans raiſed for their defence;
rounded ſummits ſtill appear
uarter, amidſt plains, on the
mountains. The traveller
rth for the ditch which
compaſs them; it is ſtill
s feet. The ſcattered re-

mains of houſes laid waſte, which the fire had partly reſpected, in order to leave monuments of Britiſh fury, are ſtill to be found—Men ſtill exiſt who can ſay, here a ferocious Engliſhman ſlaughtered my father; there my wife tore her bleeding daughter from the hands of an unbridled Engliſhman. Alas! The ſoldiers who fell under the ſword of the Britons are not yet reduced to duſt; the labourer, in turning up his field, ſtill draws from the boſom of the earth, their whitened bones; while the ploughman, with tears of tenderneſs and gratitude, ſtill recollects that his fields, now covered with rich harveſts, have been moiſtened with French blood; while every thing around the inhabitants of this country, animates them to ſpeak of the tyranny of Great Britain, and of the generoſity of Frenchmen; when England has declared a war of death to that nation, to avenge herſelf for having cemented with its blood the independence of the United States.—It was at this moment their government made a treaty of amity with their ancient tyrant, implacable enemy of their ancient ally. O! Americans covered with noble ſcars! O! you who have ſo often flown to death and to victory with French ſoldiers! You who know thoſe generous ſentiments which diſtinguiſh the true warior! Whoſe hearts have always vibrated with thoſe of your companions in arms! Conſult them to day to know what they experience recollect at the ſame time, that its magnanimous ſouls with liveline ſs reſent an affront, they alſo know how to forget one. Let your government retain to itſelf, and you will ſtill find in Frenchmen faithful friends and generous allies.

Done at Philadelphia, the 26th Brumaire, 5th year of the French Republic one and indiviſible (15th November, 1796, O. S.)

P. A. ADET.

Notes in ſupport of the foregoing ſhall be given in our next.

PUBLIC SALES.

To be ſold, TO MORROW, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſſes,

THE FEE SIMPLE

Of a Houſe and Lot

on Prince ſtreet, weſt of Waſhington ſtreet, and advertiſed for private ſale by John Baddin—it fronts 20 feet on Prince ſtreet, and is 80 feet in depth. The houſe is a one ſtory frame building, has a cellar under it, and is well calculated for a ſmall family.—Alſo, an adjoining lot of 19 feet front, neatly fenced in as a garden.

The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

WILL BE SOLD,
On Saturday the 10th inſt.

A valuable lot of ground

on the North ſide of King Street, adjoining the lot of Robert Meaſe—fronting ſouth on ſaid ſtreet 34 feet 4 inches, by 81 or 82 feet deep—bounded northerly by Ramſay's alley 22 feet wide. Good Bills of Exchange on Philadelphia at 60 days date, will be taken in payment.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

Dec. 1.

Wanted Immediately,

AN Overſeer on the ſhares, on Shanandoah river, to work ten fellows with good horſes, &c. found. The land is very good, and a very good ſhare will be allowed. Any perſon that may ſuit, will no doubt, produce ſatisfactory teſtimony of his ability, honeſty, ſobriety and induſtry. For further particulars apply to Meſſrs. Korn and Wiſemiller, Alexandria, or to John Holker on Shenandoah river, Frederick County.

Nov 25. 3m rp.

For Sale,

ONE hundred and twenty white cedar Bolts for Coopers, and a number of Hoop Poles ſuitable to the cedar. Alſo, a number of Coopers' Tools, the property of the late George Iſler, deceaſed. Apply to the ſubſcriber oppoſite M'Knight's Tavern, King-ſtreet.

Dec, 1, MAZEY ISLER.

Alexandria, December 1.

Arrived at Norfolk on the 21ſt ult. the ſchooner Amazon, Captain Chapman, in 60 days from Jamaica.—On October 11, ſpoke near the Coxcombs, the ſloop ——, Captain Job Green, from Kingſton, bound to this port—out 18 days.

By a letter from Richmond, of the 25th ult. it appears, that the ſalaries of all public officers are increaſed, and the legal intereſt of the ſtate is augmented from 5 to 6 per cent.

In addition to the Electors for Maryland who have been already mentioned in this paper are Meſſrs. Eccleſton, and Done of the Eaſtern ſhore, and Mr Lynn for the counties of Waſhington and Alleghany: alſo John R. Plater.—The three firſt gentlemen are ſuppoſed to prefer Mr. Adams as Preſident.

John Eager Howard, Eſq. is appointed ſenator of the United States, for the ſtate of Maryland, vice, Richard Potts, Eſq. reſigned.

IMPORTANT! IF TRUE.

On the 20th ult. the brig Induſtry, Captain Myrick, arrived at Boſton, in 32 days from Liſbon. The day before Capt. Myrick left Liſbon, the American conſul told him, that information had juſt arrived, and was believed—That the Spaniſh fleet had gone into the Mediterranean, and had fell in with an Engliſh fleet of tranſports, and 5 or 6 ſail of men of war, from Corſica, ſuppoſed to be bound for Gibraltar, and had TAKEN the whole of them, and carried them into Alicant in the Streights.

A ſloop was to ſail, the next day after Capt. Myrick, for Boſton—which he ſuppoſes will bring the newſpaper containing this account.

A gentleman from St. Bartholomews, who left that iſland 15 days ago, informs that Victor Hugues had made a demand for the delivering up all the French emigrants here—this demand had been refuſed—on which a ſecond meſſage was ſent, declaring that unleſs the firſt was complied with, he would immediately invade the iſland, and take poſſeſſion of it for the French republic. The inhabitants were in the atmoſt conſternation. Victor Hugues', cruiſers cover the ſea in that quarter.

(Gaz. U. S.)

OFFICIAL.

His Britannic majeſty's council general, for the middle and ſouthern ſtates of America, gives this public notice to the merchants and traders, that he has received advices from his Majeſty's governor and commander in chief of the iſland of Martiniique, that all foreign veſſels, belonging to the ſubjects of any power or ſtate, in amity with his Majeſty, laden with proviſions of every kind, (excepting only ſalted beef, ſalted pork, and butter) ſhall and may be admitted into the ports of Fort-Royal, St. Pierre, Trinity, and Maria, until the firſt day of February next: the importers thereof paying the colonial duties, and no other; and ſhall be allowed to take rum and molaſſes for their reſpective cargoes.

P. BOND.

Philadelphia, Nov. 26.

EXTRACT

From a late Preſentment of the Grand Jury of Jefferſon County, Georgia.

"Viewing the ſituation of nations and kingdoms, and contraſting with it our own, our boſoms can never ceaſe to glow with gratitude and thankfulneſs to the great Creator and Governor of worlds, for the bleſſings which he has ſo bountifully poured around us.

When we review the pages of hiſtory, tracing the progreſs of governments, we truly feel the ineſtimable bleſſing we enjoy in our own; and under that bleſſing, a ready obedience to the laws, and a ſtrict adherence to juſtice, will mark our ſteps.

We truſt government will prove to the univerſe that there is ſuch a generous patriotiſm interwoven in the mind of man, that liberty may be enjoyed in its fulleſt extent without a fear of licentiouſneſs, and it ſhall be our conſtant prayer that liberty's bright ſun in this our weſtern hemiſphere may never ſet."

AUTHENTIC.

Secretary's Office,
Philadelphia, 25th Nov. 1796.

State of the election of Electors of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, excluſive of the return of Greene county, which has not yet been received, and a few ſcattering votes; and including the informal returns of an election in one of the diſtricts of Franklin county, tranſmitted by the prothonatary, and of the elections of two diſtricts in the diſtrict of Northumberland and Lycoming, brought yeſterday by expreſs to the Governor.

Thomas M'Kean	12,306
James Boyd	12,294
William Brown	12,282
John Whitehall	12,280
Peter Muhlenberg	12,274
Abraham Smith	12,271
Jacob Morgan	12,269
James Hanna	12,267
John Smilie	12,266
Joſeph Heiſter	12,260
John Piper	12,260
William Irvine	12,237
William Maclay	12,218
Robert Coleman	12,217
Samuel Miles	12,214
Jonas Hartzell	12,201
Samuel Poſtlethwaite	12,197
William Wilſon	12,190
Iſrael Whelen	12,181
John Carſon	12,175
James Edgar	12,173
Henry Wynkoop	12,164
Thomas Bull	12,158
Jacob Hay	12,145
Benjamin Elliott	12,137
John Woods	12,136
Ephraim Douglaſs	12,132
Valentine Eckhart	12,134
John Arndt	12,096
Thomas Stokeley	12,071

In the Bucks county return, the name of John Edgar was inſerted inſtead of James Edgar: and in the Lancaſter return, the name of William Brown was originally omitted: but both theſe errors were corrected by having recourſe to authentic documents.

A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is not uncommon for a *thief* to be the firſt to ſet up the cry of "*ſtop thief*"—this will account for the trumped up ſtory in the Aurora of this morning.—It is very probable that the *Weſtmoreland* and *Fayette* returns were kept back till it could be aſcertained what number was wanted to turn the majority—when a governor and his ſecretary are decided friends of a party, and a *chief juſtice* is one of the candidates—the other ſide could expect no other concluſion of this ſcandalous buſineſs than that which has taken place.

Extract of a letter from Port-Royal, Martinique, dated October 12.

"The mortality that prevails here among the army, navy, and inhabitants, is almoſt beyond conception. It appears from the returns, that there have died in the army, from the firſt of April laſt, to the firſt of September, 3650. A company of artillerymen which conſiſted of 130, loſt in the month of Auguſt 62 men, and out of 23 officers, there died 17—and their loſs of men among the ſhipping here is not leſs conſiderable, for the Majeſtic loſt by death, in the ſpace of 6 weeks, 226 of her officers and men—at St. Lucia, it is ſaid to be more ſickly, if poſſible, than at this place. I was informed yeſterday that there was but about 500 at St. Lucia fit for duty, and that Abercromby's army was conſidered as knocked up."

Extract of a letter from Port au Prince, dated October 24.

I am ſorry to inform you that Mr. A. Forbes, a merchant of Kingſton, arrived here ſome days ago from Jamaica, with a memorial from the merchants of that iſland, repreſenting to the commander in chief the hardſhips they undergo from the admiſſion of dry goods in American bottoms, &c. The general has therefore given the moſt poſitive orders that no further admittance in ſuch veſſels ſhall be permitted.

To be Sold,

At Public Vendue on Saturday next at 4 o'clock in the afternoon,

The Houſe and Lot,

whereon I live. The terms will be made known at the time of ſale. I will alſo diſpoſe of the ſhip Parkmen at Private ſale, for Morris and Nicholſon's paper.

ELISHA C. DICK.

Mr. George W. Dent is empowered to collect all debts due to me on my private account, as well as thoſe that are, or may become due on account of the late concern of J. M. M'Rea and Co. If there can in any ſuch caſe be a ground to juſtify a hope, that thoſe indebted will, upon application, either pay or give their notes at a reaſonable date for their reſpective debts—Arguments are unneceſſary to demonſtrate it on the preſent occaſion.

E. C. DICK.

December 1.

THE ſubſcriber having a few leiſure hours the enſuing ſeaſon, will undertake as uſual this ſeaſon of the year ſince his reſidence in this ſtate, to poſt merchants or mechanics accounts of any long ſtanding, or confuſed ſtate, at his own houſe on Prince ſtreet, on moderate terms.

Wm. HOYE.

N. B. He has a number of ſeaſonable articles on hand, with a conſiderable quantity of both double and ſingle Materiells, which will be ſold cheap for caſh. And as he means to improve on other property in this town, he will ſell or let the houſe he now lives in, and give poſſeſſion on the firſt day of March next. One half Goods will be taken, if an object to the purchaſer, the balance in caſh or approved notes, payable in 90 and 180 days. W. H.

December 1.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt Evening, from Meſſrs. Hepburn & Dundas's wharf, a Ship's Yawl, about 16 feet long, a white bottom, but lately cauſked, part of her ſtem new, and is painted black and yellow upon her outſide. The above reward will be given for the boat and thief, upon the conviction of the latter, or ten dollars for the boat alone.

JOHN BORROWDALE.

December 1.

THE Subſcriber having removed his Store to Richmond County, requeſts all thoſe to whom he is indebted, to call on Mr. W. S. Thompſon for ſettlement, and to whom all thoſe that are indebted to him will be pleaſed to make payment.

CHARLES R. THOMPSON.

Nov. 22. 3t

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber on Friday night, the 4th inſt. a Horſe, ſhod all round, is a natural trotter, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and is ſtrong made. Alſo, was ſtolen on the ſame night a dark bay mare, ſhort made, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, a ſnip on her noſe, and ſhod all round with fleet corks. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſes and thief ſhall have the above reward.

BENJAMIN BOLEY.

Living on Bull Run, 3t.
Berkley County, Nov. 16.

Alexandria, December 1.

TO

THE PATRONS OF THE MIRROR

The Editor tenders his moſt grateful acknowledgments—ſenſible that their liberality was more the reward of well-meant intentions, than of any claim he can have from perſonal merit: But the better to diſcharge the many duties his profeſſion involves and encreaſing kindneſs from them demands, he has admitted

MR. HENRY GIRD, JUN.

into a participation of their favours—from whoſe joint exertions he anticipates the MIRROR's ſpeedily ranking among the moſt reſpectable publications of its kind.

No expence or trouble will be ſpared to enſure ſucceſs in this object, and, as a ſtep thereto, the Editors have contracted for a quantity of Paper to be furniſhed by the firſt of January, when they contemplate enlarging it to a royal ſize, without any augmentation of the price to ſubſcribers.

Impartiality and a ſtrict regard to truth, preferring ſuch matter as may harmonize, and rejecting that which may irritate or have a perſonal application, will continue to be the rule obſerved in conducting the MIRROR.

The Subſcriptions to the Paper in future will be collected half-yearly; and thoſe who are in arrears will be waited on with their reſpective accounts, a ſettlement at this time being indiſpenſibly neceſſary to prevent confuſion between debts which are now and may become due.

☞ *The Winter Eſtabliſhment of the Mails having taken place yeſterday, the Paper will be publiſhed in the Afternoon, inſtead of the Morning, during its continuance.*

George Hunter & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

A general and complete aſſortment of

GOODS,

To ſuit the preſent and approaching ſeaſons.

Thoſe who may favour them with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſupplied on reaſonable terms.

November 12. 8w.

WASHINGTON,

Commiſſioner's Office, Nov. 8, 1796.

THE Commiſſioners are deſirous of contracting for the delivery of the following articles in the city of Waſhington, to wit: One million of good place bricks; ſix thouſand buſhels of unſlacked lime; 150 barrels of pork; 40 barrels of beef, and 1500 buſhels of bolted or ſifted Indian Meal.

Our bond, with approved ſecurity being given by the ſeveral contractors for the due performance of their reſpective contracts, the neceſſary advances will be made. Propoſals for ſaid contracts, forwarded to the Commiſſioner's Office, at any time before the ſecond Monday in December next will be attended to.

By Order.

epbw THOS. MUNROE, Clk.

ATTORNEY AND AGENT BUSINESS.

GEORGE MUIR, a Member of the faculty of Procurators in Glaſgow, and a Notary Public in Scotland, and who for many years practiſed as an Attorney and Agent in Glaſgow, offers his ſervices to the Public in that line of buſineſs.

He will draw out Powers of Attorney, Indentures, Bonds, Leaſes, &c. and in particular, any Deeds to have effect in Scotland, on reaſonable terms.

He will collect debts, and tranſact any other buſineſs as an agent on a moderate commiſſion.

Apply to him at the Rev. Dr. Muir's, Alexandria.

November 24.

Flour Store.

THOMAS PETERKIN will Store Flour for any length of time, at ſix pence per barrel, in the warehouſe lately occupied by James M. M'Rea and Co. adjoining Meſſrs. Shreve and Lawraſon.

Where he has for ſale,

Coarſe and Fine Salt, Weſt India & N.E. Rum, Loaf & Brown Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Indigo, and Salt Petre, London Porter in hampers, Queen's Ware in crates, Tanner's Oil, 3d. and 4d. Nails, fine buſhel ſacks (will'd, 100 barrels Tar.

November 15.

GEORGE DRINKER and SAMUEL STANSBURY having entered into partnerſhip under the firm of

Drinker and Stanſbury,

In the ſtore formerly occupied by George Drinker, have now opened a general aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and Braſs Wares, Caſtings, &c.

White Lead Ground in Oil
Spaniſh Brown do. do.
Yellow Ochre do. do.

Red lead; Pruſſian blue; patent yellow; vermilion; verdigriſe; chalk; whiting and putty; 7-8, 8-10, 9-11 and 10-12 window glaſs; powder and ſhot; copal and common varniſh; ſpirits of turpentine; hatters trimmings; aqua fortis; quick ſilver; logwood and glue; white ſoap; mould and dipp'd candles; flaxs; bruſhes; corks, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A ſmall aſſortment of DRY GOODS wholeſale, conſiſting of cloths, caſſimers muſlins, hoſiery, modes, nankeens, ribbons, &c. July 14. tf

IRISH LINENS

THE ſubſcriber having received by the ſhip Polly and Nancy from Liverpool a few boxes 4-4 and 7-8 LINEN, and a few pieces CAMBRICK, which he has opened at Mr. Alex. Mackenzie's ſtore in Prince-ſtreet, will ſell them low for Cash or a ſhort Credit.

FRANCIS M'CLURE.

October 22. tf.

Wm Hartſhorne & Sons,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Loaf and Brown Sugar in barrels,
Pork in do.
Coffee in hhds. and bbls.
Fine and coarſe Salt,
30 caſks 3d. and 4d. nails,
Bar Iron and Steel.

ALSO,

A few pieces of Saſia Muſlin,
A quantity of long and ſhort gloves,
2 trunks of Iriſh Linen,
And are in daily expectation of
2 bales of Rugs, and 3 bales of twilled five buſhel ſacks from Baltimore.

October 29

Spaniſh Hides,
BROWN SALT,
PORK,
TAR,
COFFEE,
ANTIGUA RUM,
ENGLISH CHEESE,
LONDON PORTER in Hampers,
One trunk of IRISH LINENS,
Some elegant CLOCKS,
FOR SALE BY

Fletcher & Otway.

ALSO,

An Elegant Charriot,

Of the beſt workmanſhip, made in Paris, with harneſs complete; and

A Riding Chair.

October 13. t.f.

HARDWARE.

JOSEPH SAUL, at his Store on the ſouth ſide of King-Street, five doors above Fairfax-Street, has opened, (which he will ſell wholeſale and retail) a complete aſſortment of all kinds of Hardware, particularly a general aſſortment of all kinds of Houſe and Ship Carpenters', Joiners', Cabinet-makers', Coopers', Turners', Silverſmiths', Tinners', Blackſmiths', Shoemakers', and other tools. Alſo, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, and other materials for building, with a variety of articles ſuitable for country and retail ſtores.

He has alſo on hand,

Old Sherry Wine of a very ſuperior quality, which he will diſpoſe of by the quantity or quarter caſk.

By a decree of the High Court of Chancery, on the 19th day of September, 1796, in a cauſe depending between Thomas Blane, plaintiff, and Leven Powell, Wm. H. Powell, and ſundry others, defendants—It was ordered,

THAT ſundry bonds, aſſigned by the ſaid Wm. H. Powell, to Wm. Hunter, jun. deceaſed, ſhould be paid to the ſaid Blane, as being paſſed for his property, and the ſaid Leven Powell was ſubject to the payment thereof—And whereas one of the ſaid bonds for £. 216 payable the 23d of September 1795, cannot be found, and is ſuppoſed to be in the hands of ſome perſon to whom the ſaid Hunter has aſſigned it—Notice is hereby given, that the ſame is fully paid off agreeably to the ſaid decree, and the perſon who may have poſſeſſion of it is deſired to give it up to the ſaid Powell.

THOMAS BLANE,
per his Attorney,
CHARLES YOUNG.

FOR SALE,

A FEW DINING SETS OF ELEGANT

NANKEEN CHINA,

conſiſting of 188 pieces each.

Liverpool and Cadiz ſalt in bulk; and ſalt in ſacks—
100 quarter cheſts Teas of different kinds—
60 puncheons Jamaica, W. Iſland and continental Rum—
Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Corſica and Port Wines, in hhds. pipes and quarter-caſks—
French brandy, Holland gin, London bottled porter—
Loaf ſugar in barrels, Muſcovado ſugars—
Coffee—
Cotton in bags.

Rice, indigo, fig blue, copperas, madder, roſin, beſt muſtard in bottles, pepper, pimento, nutmegs, mace, cloves, caſſia, capers, olives in bottles and jars, anchovies in jars.

Soal leather of the beſt quality—Salt-petre, refined and crude—white and brown ſoap; dipped and mould candles of Philadelphia manufacture—race and ground ginger—Lorper's ſnuff of different qualities in bladders and bottles.

Alſo, one box of 7-8 and one do. 4-4 Iriſh linen, well aſſorted.

MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON.

October 19. tf

For Sale,

AN equal undivided half of two tracts of Land, lying in Stafford County—the firſt contains upwards of 200 acres, it is ſituated one mile from Stafford Court-houſe, about the ſame diſtance from Aquia Creek, 20 miles from Fredericksburg, and 15 from Dumfries. On this tract is a good dwelling houſe, out houſes, orchards of different fruit, &c. The other containg upwards of 400 acres, is bounded by Aquia and the Hope creek, and about three miles from Potomac river, nearly 300 acres of this land is woodland. An excellent quarry of Free Stone can be opened about 100 yards from tide water—it is ſuperior to any land on Aquia creek for fiſh and fowl. It is uſeleſs to give a further deſcription, as it is preſumed thoſe inclinable to purchaſe, will firſt wiſh to ſee it. Suffice it to ſay, that in point of ſoil, ſituation, health, and convenience, it is equal, if not ſuperior to any land in Stafford County. For terms apply to Mr. Charles Stern, or the ſubſcriber.

JOHN WALLER.

Stafford County, October 29. 1mcp.

LOST or STOLEN,

(About eight days ago)

A LONG BOAT,

Which will carry about 30 barrels. She had a red ochre bottom, and her gunwale was painted yellow. ONE GUINEA reward, and all reaſonable charges, will be paid on returning her to either of the ſubſcribers.

JOHN HUNTER,
WILLIAM RHODES.

Nov. 24. 3t.

UNION BREWERY.

Strong & Table Beer

is now ready to be delivered to purchaſers at the Union Brew-Houſe.

Nov. 29. tf.

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Woman of good character, to cook, waſh, &c. for a ſmall family—Enquire of the Printer.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber requeſts all thoſe to whom he ſtands indebted by open account or otherwiſe, to call on him at the head of King-ſtreet, one houſe above Mr. Francis Peyton's for payment;—and all thoſe who are indebted will pleaſe to call and ſettle their reſpective balances, or he will be under the painful neceſſity of commencing ſuits immediately.

THOMAS RICHARDS.

Nov. 29. 3wep.

William Groverman

Has for ſale at his Warehouſe in King ſtreet, next door above Mr. Thomas Patton,

An Aſſortment of

German Linens,

Conſiſting of Oznaburgs of different quality, brown rolls and hempen, Ticklenburgs, ¼ flaxen, 5-4 white dowlaſs, 2 and 3 buſhel bags.——Alſo,—Ruſſia Sheeting, bed ticks, oil cloths, Men's and Womens' fulled ſtockings and gloves, a quantity of window glaſs, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12, hollow glaſs aſſorted, caſes with bottles of all ſizes, looking glaſſes, ſnuff boxes, and coffee mills. He expects daily ſome of the beſt Holland Gin.

Likewiſe, he offers for ſale,

His Plantation in Frederick County, within 11 miles of Winchester, containing 250 acres, 40 of it is in meadow, the whole well watered. Alſo, one Houſe and Lot in Winchester, ſituate in Market ſtreet, and 800 acres of Land in the county of Hampſhire.

November 26. 3w

JOSIAH CORYTON,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER.

TAKES the earlieſt opportunity of informing his friends and the public in general that he has removed his ſhop from Fairfax Street to Royal Street, two doors north of Prince Street, where he hopes for a continuance of thoſe favours already ſo liberally beſtowed.

Juſt opened, and for Sale, a neat aſſortment of FANCY ARTICLES; ſuch as Ladies' Steel and gilt Watch-Chains, Gentlemen's do. Seals, Keys, Necklaces, Fancy Watch-Strings, Lockets, Pins, &c.

N. B. Gilding, Silvering and Lacquering neatly executed.

☞ The Store, formerly occupied by him is to let.

Alexandria, September 30, 1796.

I WILL rent for one or more years, and give poſſeſſion on the 1ſt of January, the Warehouſe occupied by Mr. Alexander Smith, ſituated on Union Street. The ſituation of this Warehouſe for any perſon in the Flour or Wholeſale line is particularly advantageous.

J. SWIFT.

ALL perſons to whom I am indebted are deſired to call and receive payment. Any demands againſt me in my abſence, will be paid on application to Mr. Thomas Patten.

J. S.

November 8.

Queen's and Glaſs Ware.

ADAM S. SWOOPE,

THREE Doors above Col. Hoge's, in Prince Street, has juſt received per the ſnow Virginia, Capt. M. Butts, and the ſnow Catharine, Capt. Caſneau, from Liverpool,

A general aſſortment of

Queen's and Glaſs Ware,

Single and double flint, plain, cut ground, and handſomely cyphered with different letters, which will be ſold low for cash.

Queen's ware by the crate.

October 27. eontf

Juſt publiſhed in Philadelphia, and for ſale at this Office,

AN ELEGANT

DISSERTATION ON SLAVERY.

In which a number of new and very intereſting ideas are ſtated on that important ſubject.

By St. George Tucker, one of the Federal Judges of this State.

Price 2/3d.

ALSO,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFEICE,

A FEW OF

The Preſident's Addreſs,

AND

Mr. Ames's Speech on the Britiſh Treaty.

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE AND HENRY GIRD, JUN.